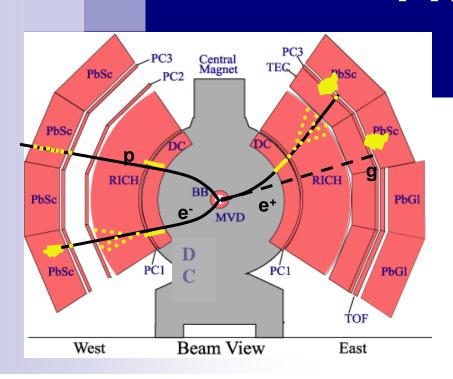


Direct photons in PHENIX at RHIC



2 central arms:

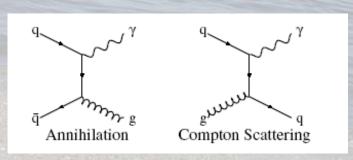
electrons, photons, hadrons

Talk outline:

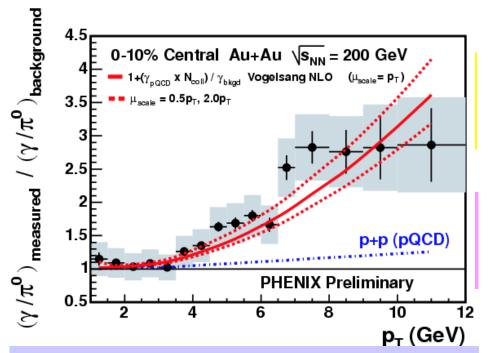
- Direct γ yield
- FF measurements
- Flow

Direct (prompt) photons

- 30% of energy released when two particles collide are photons;
- Most are tertiary, they are products of electromagnetic decays of secondary hadrons and leptons;
- Some are direct produced in partonic hard scattering, emitted by fragmenting partons or by media during freese out;
- Those due to hard scattering are also called prompt, their production in NN interactions is well studied and commonly used as a proof of validity for pQCD treatment

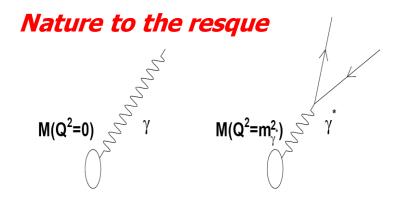


Direct photons - real and virtual

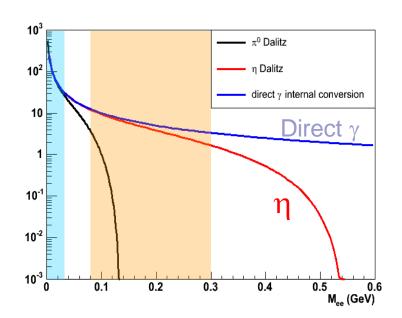


Huge γ/π^0 ratio at high pT reflects high-pT hadron (π^0) suppression in AuAu central collisions

Excess at low p_T is less then 15% so precision measurements of direct photon yield in thermalreagion are notoriously difficult



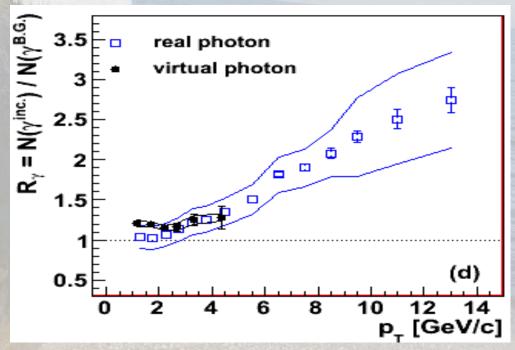
Real photon yield can be measured from virtual photon yield, which is observed as low mass e⁺e⁻ pairs



Virtual photons (internally converted)

Relation between the γ^* yield and real photon yield is known (Kroll-Wada formular in case of hadrons (π^0, η) , equality in case of direct photons)

$$\frac{d^{2}N}{dM_{ee}} = \frac{2\alpha}{3\pi} \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_{e}^{2}}{M_{ee}^{2}}} \left(1 + \frac{2m_{e}^{2}}{M_{ee}^{2}}\right) \frac{1}{M_{ee}} S(M_{ee}, p_{t}) dN_{\gamma} \quad \text{where} \quad S(M_{ee}, p_{t}) \equiv \frac{dN_{\gamma^{*}}}{dN_{\gamma}}$$



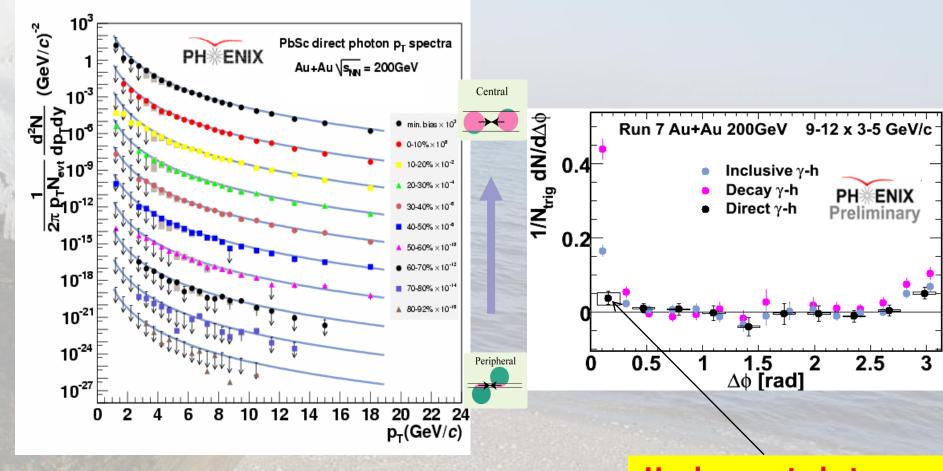
One parameter fit: $(1-r)f_c + r f_d$ here f_c : cocktail calc., f_d : direct photon calc.

$$r = \frac{\gamma^*_{dir}(m > 0.15)}{\gamma^*_{inc}(m > 0.15)} \propto \frac{\gamma^*_{dir}(m \approx 0)}{\gamma^*_{inc}(m \approx 0)} = \frac{\gamma_{dir}}{\gamma_{inc}}$$

Direct photons in AuAu 200 GeV

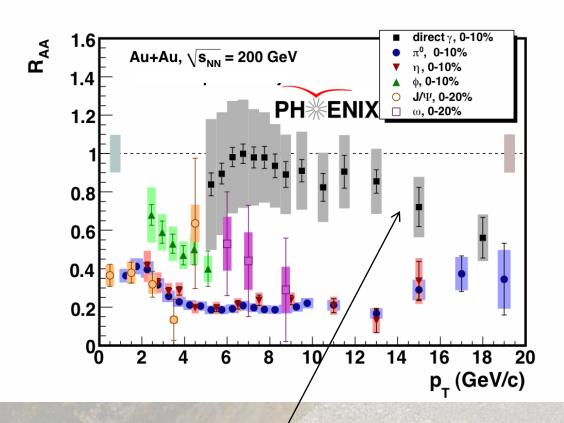
Curves: collision scaled pp direct γ yield

Photons in calorimeters 2001-2010



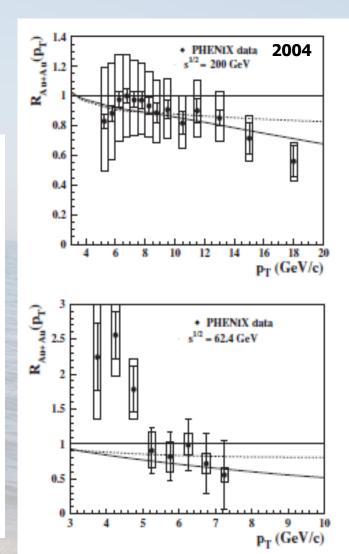
Hard prompt photons are isolated

pQCD photons RAA



Isospin effect (Arleo: wave function differences between p and n)?

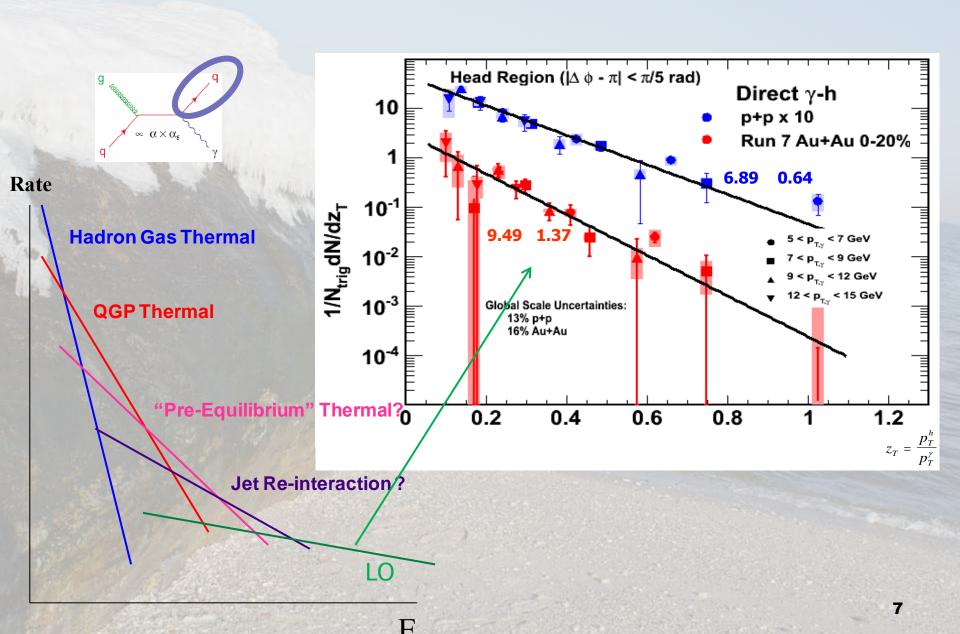
Initial state effect?



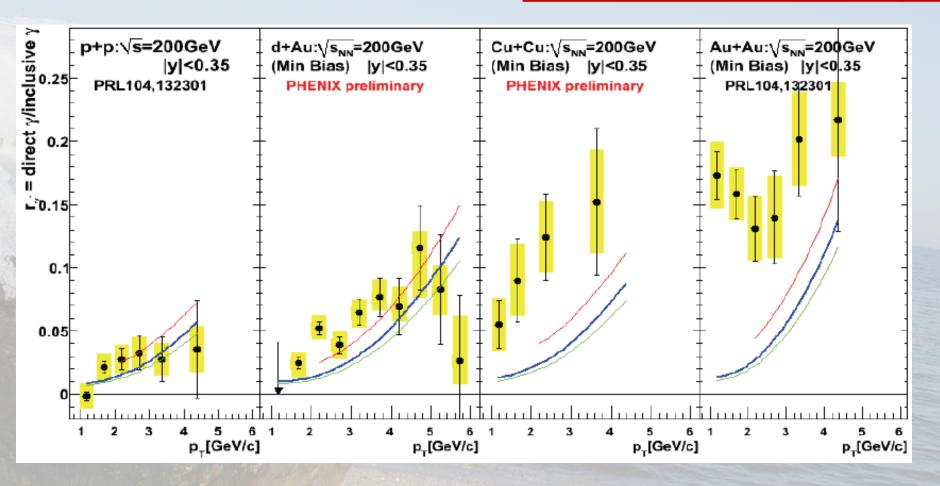
Initial state effect: "energy deficit" induced by multiple interactions in CNM. B.Kopeliovich, J.Nemchik,

J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys. 38 (2011) 043101 (43pp)

pQCD photons and partonic FF



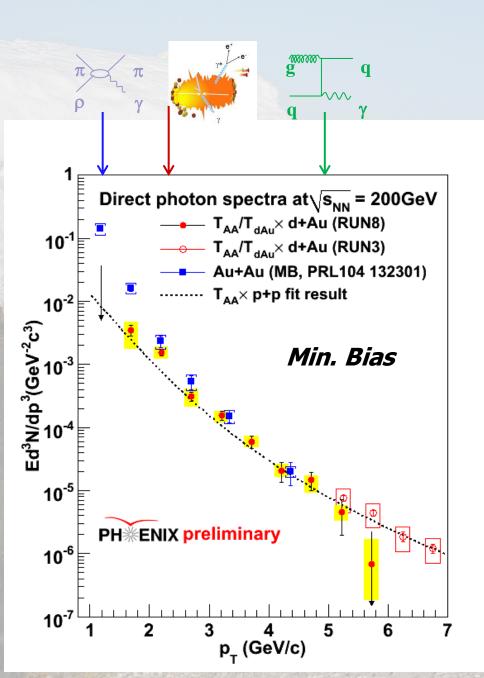
Emerging thermal y's



Virtual photon measurement helped to extend pT range down to \sim 1 GeV/c and establish thermal dominance in the direct γ yield below pT \sim 5 GeV/c

first reliable sighting of thermal

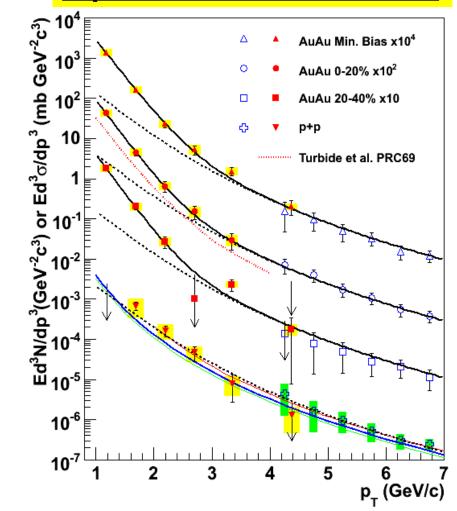
Thermal enhancement



Exp fit to Au+Au data / scaled pp data:

 $T_{ave} = 221 \pm 19^{stat} \pm 19^{syst} MeV$

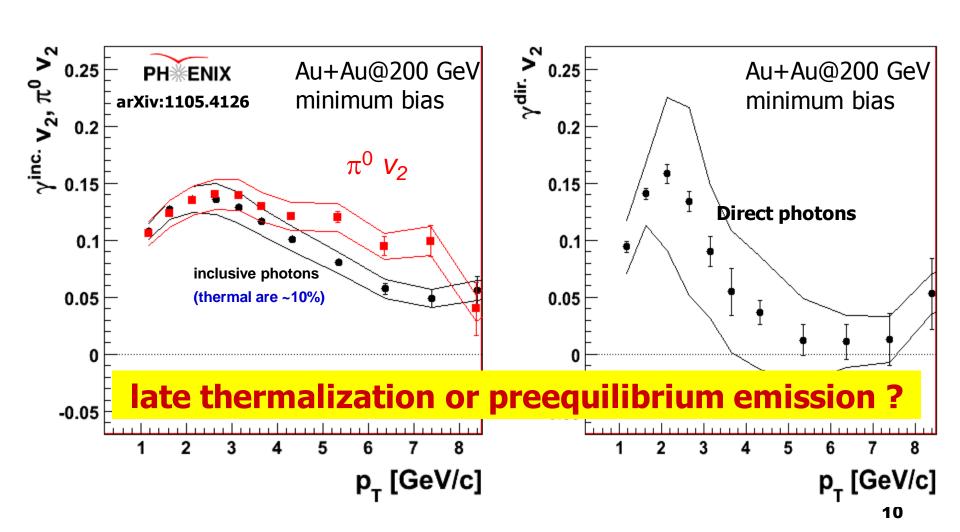
experimental lower bound on T



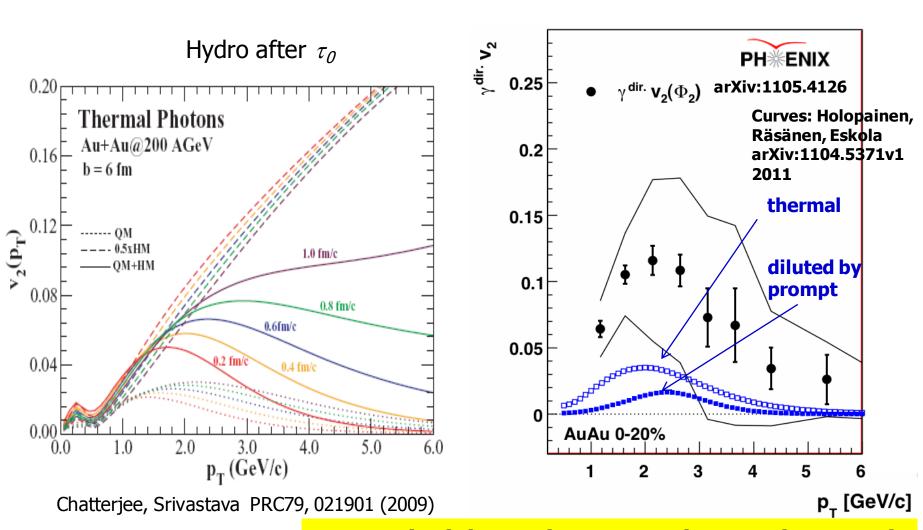
Thermal photons and thermalization time

Thermal photon dominate below pT~ 5 GeV/c;

PHENIX: $T_{thermal} = 221 \pm 19^{stat} \pm 19^{syst} MeV$



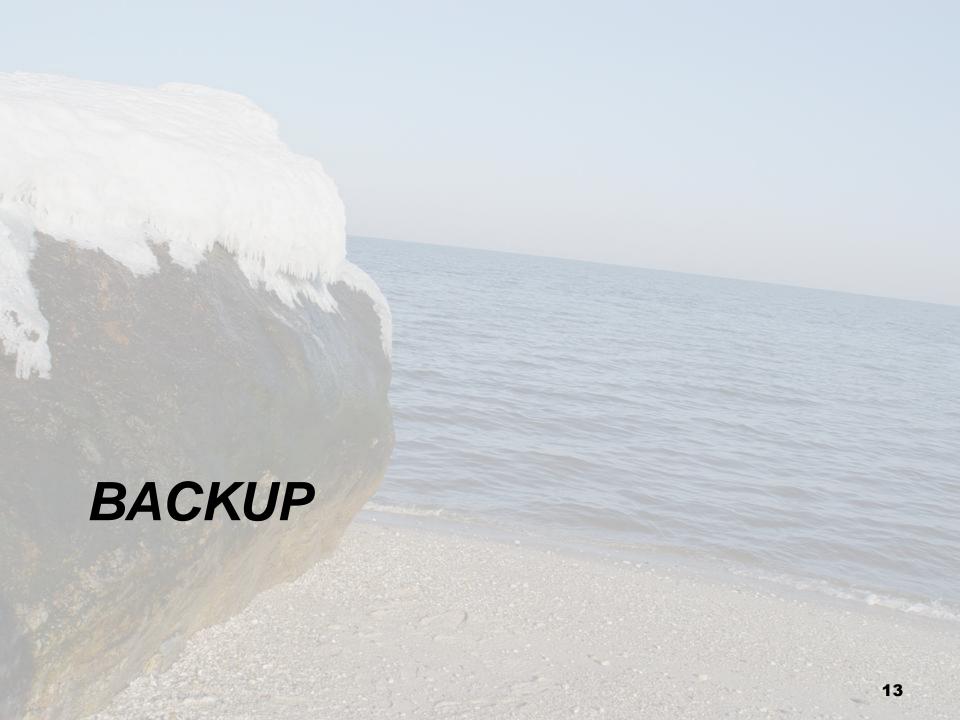
Direct photon flow: from intuition to theory



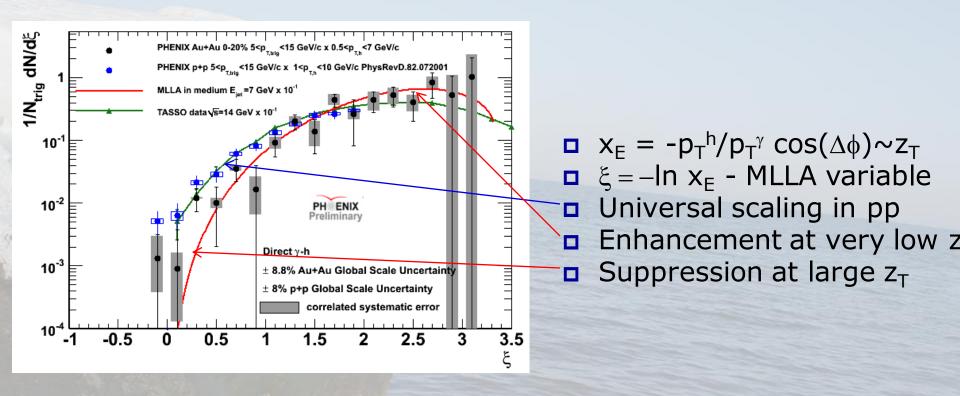
Pattern is right, scale can now be tuned to match experiment

Summary:

- Direct γ pT spectra are consistent with LO (prompt) & thermal photons being major contributors with little or no visible NLO contribution;
- PHENIX prompt photons yield measurements confirm collision scaling;
- Prompt y's do not flow;
- Prompt γ's provide a reasonable estimate for the energy of recoil jet;
- Medium softens partonic FF;
- Thermal γ's show the flow similar to that of hadrons.



Partonic FF shape modification



- pQCD photons provide a reasonable estimate for the energy of recoil jet (q or g);
- Measured medium FF is softer compared to vacuum fragmentation;
- Further studies with jets tagged by strangess (gluon / quark jet separation) follow